

# Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

#### CANADA.

### Examinations for Cholera Carriers at Quarantine.

The following circular in regard to the examination to be made at quarantine to detect the presence of cholera carriers among passengers coming from Italy has been issued by the Director General of Public Health of Canada 1:

Circular to quarantine officers, the commissioner of customs, ship owners and agents, and others concerned:

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, Ottawa, November 28, 1911.

Sir or Sirs: In further reference to the subject of my circular letter of July 27 sat, I am directed by the honorable the minister of agriculture to inform you that:
Until further notice, bacteriological examination of passengers from Italy suspected
of being possible cholera carriers is to apply only to cholera-infected vessels.

The regulation stands that for all cholera contacts arriving on vessels upon which

cholera has occurred, the period of detention under quarantine observation shall be 10 days, unless after 5 days' detention they are found not to be cholera-bacillus carriers. I am, sir or sirs, your obedient servant,

F. Montizambert, M. D., Director General of Public Health.

#### CHINA.

#### Reappearance of Pneumonic Plague in Manchuria.

Acting Asst. Surg. Moore, at Kobe, Japan, reports November 1: Pneumonic plague has reappeared at Dalny, 2 cases, with 1 death having occurred there October 25. The cases occurred among dealers in fur clothing.

Hongkong-Plague.

Surg. Brown reports October 30: A case of plague was officially reported at Hongkong during the week ended October 28. The case occurred in the person of a Chinese.

#### CUBA.

#### Transmissible Diseases.

The following statement of transmissible diseases in the island of Cuba was issued by the national department of sanitation:

MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1911.

	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Tuberculosis. Leprosy Malaria Typhoid fever Diphtheria. Searlet fever Measles. Varicella Epidemic dysentery. Tetanus in new born Filariasis.	136 5 152 109 77 10 55 9 14 25	221 1 15 21 15 21 2 2 25	2,016 355 138 72 18 5 33 2 11 11 2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For circular of July 27 see Public Health Reports, August 4, 1911, p. 1163.